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CANADIAN HOME ECONOMICS

JOURNAL

December 1966 Volume 16, No. 4

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President's Message

. . . *Are You Apathetic?*

In an address on Canadian nationalism delivered in Regina, this fall, Dr. F. Underhill stated that Canadians are not a messianic people. This made me think of home economics graduates, many of whom lack a sense of mission.

- Have you written to your member of parliament to support the setting up of a royal commission to study the status of women?
- Have you contributed to the Canadian Home Economics Silver Jubilee Scholarship, so that our organization could support a graduate student in a research project?
- Have you determinedly turned back off-grain fabrics; ready-mades with puckered seams; products with advertising gimmicks; so that higher standards of merchandise will be achieved?
- Have you compared the nutritional problems of overfed Canadians and underfed persons from developing countries?
- Have you recruited a new member of our profession and its professional organizations?

These are but a few missions that I might suggest to our members. Let us include in our resolutions for 1967 less apathy and more enthusiasm for home economics.

- A Merry Christmas
- et une bonne année à tous nos membres.

Wanda Young

The Making of the New Soviet Man

by Urie Bronfenbrenner

Dr. Bronfenbrenner, A. B. Cornell, Ed.M. Harvard, Ph.D. Michigan, is professor of psychology and of child development and family relationships at Cornell University (since 1948). He was the recipient (with E. C. Devereux, Jr.) of E. W. Burgess Award for best design for research in the family, 1959-60; Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, 1955-56; Fellow, American Psychological Association, former president of division of developmental psychology. Born in Moscow (U.S. citizen), Dr. Bronfenbrenner has fluent knowledge of Russian, working knowledge of German and French.

This report describes the present status of the nation-wide program of institutional upbringing introduced by Khrushchev in 1956 with the aim of creating "the new Soviet Man." To accomplish this objective, major responsibility for child rearing in Soviet society is being shifted from the family to the children's collective; beginning at 3 months of age, youngsters are being brought up first in nurseries and kindergartens, and then in specially organized boarding schools and so-called schools of the "prolonged day" which offer essentially the same program as the boarding schools, but on an all-day basis, with the pupils going home at seven in the evening.

Origins

The new Soviet program for the institutional upbringing and education of children was first announced publicly by Khrushchev at the 20th Party Congress in 1956. He criticized the then existing Soviet school system for failure to provide a truly communist upbringing for the new generation. The school system was divorced from life and tended to breed shallow intellectualism and egotism instead of the altruism, commitment to productive labor, and collectivism which should be the hallmarks of communist character. Such qualities could be developed only through the creation of a truly communist system of upbringing for the masses. He then proclaimed the inception of a nation-wide educational reform. The new institutions which were to replace the traditional day schools would complement the usual academic subjects with training in two spheres essential to the upbringing of a communist: productive work and collective living.

Many advantages are claimed for the new schools. At the 21st Party Congress in 1959, Khrushchev pointed to the economic as well as psychological benefits. As well as imparting a communist upbringing to the rising generation, it would mean that millions of women would be released from the household chores of child rearing and could find productive jobs in the construction of communist society.

However it has been the moral values of the new system which have been emphasized rather than the economic value. S. G. Strumilin, a noted academician and public spokesman, writes in *Novy Hir* (New World) in 1960: "Upon emerging from the hospital, the Soviet citizen will be assigned to a nursery then to a kindergarten maintained day and night and then to a boarding school from which he will enter independent life. . . . Egotistic inclinations in the child will be snuffed out in the cradle. In place of them, all inborn social instincts and sympathies will be emphasized and brought out as the result of the newly conditioned reflexes formed in the daily comradely interrelationships."

One of the important features of the educational reform is the articulation of the schools of the new type which, like the traditional schools, admit pupils at 7 years of age, with the already existing and rapidly expanding facilities for the upbringing of pre-school children in institutions outside the family. Such nurseries and

Presented to the Institute for Home Economists, School of Home Economics, University of Manitoba, May 3, 1966.

kindergartens serve children from the age of 3 months to 6 years both on a boarding and day-care basis.

Rationale

Soviet educators and psychologists claim many advantages for the institutional environment as the context for child-rearing. In the first place many parents have not received adequate training in communist ideals and are therefore unable to instil these ideals in their children. They are also often lacking in the technical knowledge and training procedures which are necessary for the child's physical, mental and social development.

Secondly families differ greatly in their cultural backgrounds, which in turn affect the child's development. All children when brought up in the new institutions will benefit from the professionally trained staff, comprehensive equipment, and enriched program. It will ensure an optimal environment for all children.

Above all, the Soviet experts agree it is essential that a child be given experience and training in collective living as early as possible, preferably in the first year of life. This cannot be readily accomplished in the family where children are few in number and differ in age. In the nursery they can be organized immediately into groups of age mates and given training in sharing and co-operative activity. In this way they learn early to identify with the collective and to subordinate selfish desires to the welfare and productivity of the group.

There is some criticism of the program especially by the older generation but most parents are anxious to have their children enrolled in these new institutions. All available space is at a premium. The actual rate of expansion is likely to depend mainly on the progress of building construction. At the present time about 7 million children, representing about 10 per cent of the pre-school and school age children are being educated in these institutions.

Four considerations appear specially relevant for the eagerness of parents to enrol their children:

1. In a society where housing is crowded, wages low, and food prices high (amounting to 70 per cent of the family budget) having one's child cared for in an institution has distinct practical advantages. The mother is freed to work or study full time (thus increasing her immediate or subsequent earning power), there is more space in the aparment and food costs are appreciably reduced.

2. Many mothers genuinely appear to accept the communist idea that women should be active participants in productive labor and hence are motivated to return to work or study as early as possible after the birth of a child.

3. In a nation of working mothers, the nurseries and boarding schools provide a solution to the problem of providing proper care for the child while parents are not at home.

4. Soviet parents also recognize the fact that the new institutions offer benefits for their children which the family or the ordinary school cannot provide such as an enriched diet, special exercises administered by professional personnel, early training in language, music, and dance and, especially, the development of skills, working habits and attitudes which enhance the child's chances of acquiring further education and achieving success in Soviet society.

Techniques of Upbringing

The methods employed in all these institutions emphasize training in collective living and productive activity. The 3-months-old infants are placed in group playpens with six or eight children in each. At the youngest age levels there is an upbringer supplied for each four children, whose duty it is to provide routine care but also give special exercises designed to foster sensory, motor, mental, and social development. Particular stress is placed on teaching children to share and to engage in co-operative activity. Frequent reference is made to common ownership, "mine is ours; ours is mine." By 18 months the infants are said to be toilet-trained and are taught to care for themselves. As soon as the children are able to talk they are given training in evaluating and criticizing each other's behavior from the point of view of the group. It is the upbringer's task to develop each "collective" into a self-reliant unit in which the members both help and discipline each other. At

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The Changing and the Future Role of the Canadian Home Economist

by EDITH C. ROWLES SIMPSON

Dean of the College of Home Economics, University of Saskatchewan; associated with that university as Dean of Women and later as faculty member, since 1944. Mrs. Rowles Simpson has written a history of Home Economics in Canada (1964). B.Sc. Saskatchewan, M.Sc. Wisconsin, Ed.D. Columbia.

In the last few days we have heard about the family itself; the family's money problems; clothing the family; housing the family; the family in a world of change. Where is your role and my role in all this? What is the role of the home economics teacher, the extension worker, the nutritionist, the dietitian, the home economist in business, the university professor? Each one of us has had a place in the past and we are needed in the future but our role is changing. For example, we have all known our home economics professors who taught us during our years at college—delightful ladies they were, excellent cooks and/or dressmakers. Some of the earliest university home economics teachers did not have even a bachelor's degree, but Katherine Fisher, Annie Laird, Ethel Rutter, and others led the way across the U.S.A. border and came back with their bachelor's degrees. And then some of these early teachers went a step further and earned their master's degrees. Most of us here took our undergraduate home economics work from assistant professors who held at best a master's degree, they did no research and published no scholarly articles. Today the situation is changing. We are demanding more than a master's degree in our colleges; we are undertaking research; and we are teaching graduate students. This is not yet happening in all Canadian home economics degree programs, but the change is taking place. Thirty or 40 years ago the exciting news in university circles was that another degree program had been introduced. Today the exciting thing is that a graduate program for home economists is in operation.

Equally revolutionary changes are taking place in teaching, in extension work, in dietetics and nutrition. In industry more and more home economists are needed and the role of the HEIBs defies description.

In all of these different careers we call the professionally qualified person a "home economist." We have all been educated in a college or school of home economics. Each one of these institutions is free to develop its own degree under its own charter. This state of affairs is not easily grasped by the general public, nor in fact is it grasped by many home economists! It means that the length of time required for study differs, entrance requirements are different, content of courses differs, and we even come out with degrees that have different titles. And yet as home economists we must become members of a community of shared scholastic achievements. We must all be grounded in the academic disciplines that prepare us to deal with families and their needs.

We home economists are a minority group in the scholarly world—a minority group in numbers, in scholarly achievement, in the years of our existence. We are quite definitely a younger sister in the academic family!

In the labor force we are an even smaller minority than in the scholastic world and in society as a whole our numbers become

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The Home Economist in Action the World Over

by MARY A. ROSS

Nutrition officer, Food and Agriculture Organization, North American Regional Office; for prior seven years was stationed in Rome, F.A.O. Applied Nutrition Branch. Before joining F.A.O. Miss Ross worked in the public health nutrition field in several centres. Canadian born, she studied at Macdonald Institute, Guelph, and Columbia University.

The major objective of FAO, as stated in the preamble to the constitution, is to assist Member Governments to raise the standard of living and levels of nutrition of their peoples. FAO is the only UN agency having home economists on its headquarters and regional staffs to plan this assistance with governments requesting aid in developing home economics programs. FAO is, therefore, generally recognized as having a major responsibility in the field of home economics.

Governments and people are concerned with the social and economic development of their countries. The needs of countries, communities, and families change rapidly as development takes place — subsistence farming and a barter economy become cash crops and a money economy; education, agriculture, community development and other services develop and bring changes in traditional beliefs and practices; industrialization and urbanization occur, sometimes very rapidly, further disrupting family and community life. The control of malaria, improved maternal and child care and other measures result in rapid population increase, bringing shortages in housing, food and such essential community facilities as pure water, markets, transport, schools and health services.

If we assume that community life is influenced to a large degree by the quality of family life, and if we believe that individuals can be educated to undertake more effective and responsible roles within the family and the community, the importance of home economics to developing countries and the role of the home economist in international work will begin to take shape.

The fundamental objective of the Home Economics Branch of FAO is to assist the governments of member countries in developing certain basic philosophic concepts which will give direction to their plans and programs for improving levels of family living. This involves assistance to governments in conducting surveys and making observations to discover the changing needs of individuals within the family, and of the family as a unit, plus the second step of furthering community services conducive to wholesome family living, and promoting the effective use of community and family resources.

In helping governments plan home economics programs, two criteria are important: first, that the program reach and help all members of the family unit; and second, that the program further the economic and social development of the country.

To meet these criteria programs should, we believe, help families learn: (a) to use and manage their resources more effectively; (b) to improve the selection, production, storage and utilization of the food supply; (c) to care for, feed and train the children; (d) to develop helpful inter-personal relationships; and (e) to provide for the fundamental physiological and psychological needs of the family as a whole as well as for each individual.

Seminars

Bringing together leaders from a number of countries having common problems and resources to enable them to exchange ideas and experiences concerning family life can be a fruitful technique in creating an understanding of needs and ways of meeting these needs.

In the past 2 years FAO home economists have planned and participated in five regional seminars concerned with home economics training and service—two in Latin America and one each in East Africa, the Near East and Europe.

For example, in 1964, 30 representatives of the field of home economics from 15 European countries held an *ad hoc* meeting on long-term planning in home economics. Prior to this meeting a study was made of major trends in the current socio-economic setting which were considered pertinent to family living in Europe. During the meeting the group considered many areas of common interest including the training of home economists at universities and teacher training colleges; the place of sociology, economics and psychology in the home economics curriculum; the need for additional research institutes; and ways of bridging the gap between the research institute and the home economist in the field. A five-member Board was appointed. Later a working party on home economics in Europe was organized within the well-established European Commission on Agriculture. The first meeting of this working party was held this spring to consider, among other things, a plan proposed by the Board to found an International Institute of Home Economics. Well prepared seminars at the national level likewise provide an excellent forum for discussion of problems, the results of surveys, changes required in curriculum and subject matter, and the training or retraining of home economics personnel needed to meet the current needs of the country.

Programs

Home economics programs do not develop in a vacuum. Many successful programs are carried out in close co-ordination with other programs whose focus may be community development, agricultural extension, in-school education, youth clubs, adult education and literacy, social and family welfare, or health services. In Tanzania, Tunisia and Senegal new programs are operating as one facet of prevocational training courses for women in rapidly industrializing areas. These are sponsored by the International Labor Organization and assisted by FAO home economists.

In Niger, as the result of the work of a home economics expert, the government is starting a Department of Home Economics in the Ministry of Education. The Government of Israel has requested additional assistance (first given in 1952) to develop a training program in consumer education and family budgeting for extension workers of the Ministry of Agriculture. Two home economists are assigned to the South Pacific Regional Community Education Training Center in Fiji. In Mexico and the UAR, FAO home economists have been attached to the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) sponsored Training Centers in Community Development for the past 10 years.

In teacher training institutions, FAO home economists are giving technical guidance in Mali and the United Arab Republic. The need for textbooks and teaching aids adapted to local customs, problems and food supplies and also to levels of education is very great. Helping to prepare such materials may be an important task of the home economics expert. Two general texts are in preparation at the present time — "Child Care — a Handbook for Village Workers and Leaders" and "Building, Planning and Equipping Home Economics Centers." Assistance has been given to the Government of Malaysia in preparing a textbook on family economics. Another FAO home economist is helping to prepare a series of teaching units which are being published as a supplement to a leading newspaper in Chile.

Training and Fellowships

Home economics programs cannot be implemented without adequately trained professional leadership and staff. One of the major efforts of FAO in this area has been directed toward assisting Member

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The Impact of Urban Renewal on Family Life

by HANS BLUMENFELD

Planning Consultant, Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board; prior to this he held similar positions in Philadelphia, Germany and the Soviet Union. Affiliated with the Town Planning Institutes of Canada and United States. Received his Masters in Architecture at the Polytechnical Institute in Daumstulst, Germany.

Your program committee has done me a great honor by inviting me to address you. It has done less well by you, the captive audience. They could have hardly picked a less qualified speaker on this theme than a man who, as a lifelong bachelor, never had a family and who has no faith whatever in the virtues of "urban renewal", as it has been practiced in the United States for the past quarter century and is now beginning to be practiced in Canada.

Before explaining my maverick attitude on this question, it may be appropriate to survey shortly the profound changes from a rural to an urban way of life. Urbanization, as you all know, is a world-wide process. While in the year 1800 there were fewer than 50 cities in the world with populations over 100,000, now there are far over 1,000, and more than a 100 with a population of more than a million.

Up to the time of the industrial revolution, at least four out of five families lived in the countryside; in North America more than nine out of ten. The typical family was the farm family, based on and held together primarily by common work on the basic economic unit of the family farm. Similarly, the craftsman's and trader's shop was a family enterprise. Typically, three generations lived and worked together in one household. All this has changed.

The contemporary family consists only of parents and children, and its members work as individuals at some place outside of, and often far away from their household, and that household frequently changes its location because of changes in location of the place of work, of income, of family composition, or simply of taste.

In Canada, this transition has been particularly rapid. To illustrate: in this Province of Quebec, which folklore still pictures as an old-world peasant land, the percentage of the male labor force engaged in "primary industries"—farming, fishing, mining, etc.—dropped from over 40 per cent to less than 13 per cent within half a century, from 1911 to 1961. The percentage engaged in manufacturing remained practically unchanged, at about 28 per cent. The entire increase was absorbed by "services" of all kinds, which doubled their share from 30 per cent to 60 per cent. Of the female labor force also 60 per cent are now employed in services, against less than 30 per cent half a century ago. Here the increase occurred at the expense of the shares of domestic service, which dropped from 36 per cent to 20 per cent and, surprisingly, of manufacturing, which dropped from one-third to one-fifth of the total female labor force. The absolute number of women working in manufacturing has, of course, increased, not only because of population growth, but because the percentage of all women who are in the labor force has grown from 16 per cent in 1911 to 28 per cent in 1961 in Quebec.

At present, about one-third of all Canadian women over 15 years of age work outside the home, and two-thirds of these

women workers are married. In fact, in every age group the majority of working women are married. In 1961, in Metropolitan Toronto 31 per cent of all married women were gainfully employed.

The profound change from the old rural to the new urban way of life has led to a serious disruption of family life in the early stages of the industrial revolution. In many cases, the male family head went alone to the city in search of work, leaving his family in the village. Many of the young men and women who migrated to the city remained unmarried. Many people thought the family was doomed.

As the urban way of life became general and stabilized, the picture changed. Today most migrants to our cities, both those from other parts of our country and those from abroad, come from an urban background. They either bring their families with them or soon establish families. In fact, the family, in its new form as the "nuclear," parents-with-children family, is more dominant than ever. The percentage of all residents of Canada, of both sexes, 15 years and over, who were married, rose from 57 per cent in 1941 to fully two-thirds in 1951, and has maintained that level. In part this is due to earlier marriage; the average age at marriage dropped one and a half years from 1951 to 1961, both for men and for women.

While the great wave of country-to-city migration is still continuing, it is being met, for the last 100 years, by a wave moving in the opposite direction: the city-to-suburb migration. The upper and middle classes move to the suburbs. In the older central sections remain only the low income groups, including the bulk of the new migrants to the city. People change their place of residence easily; on the average one-quarter of all households are to be found in a location where they had not been a year before.

This whole process is often referred to as the "metropolitan explosion" and is regarded as the result of the automobile, and as a purely American phenomenon. This is a quite mistaken notion; it is far older and more general. In the year in which I was born—which is quite a while ago, 1892—a sociologist made a survey in the old and stable city of Frankfurt, Germany. He found that the established families were moving to the new suburbs, and that their place in the old town was being taken by new migrants to the city. He also found that one-third of all households had moved during the year.

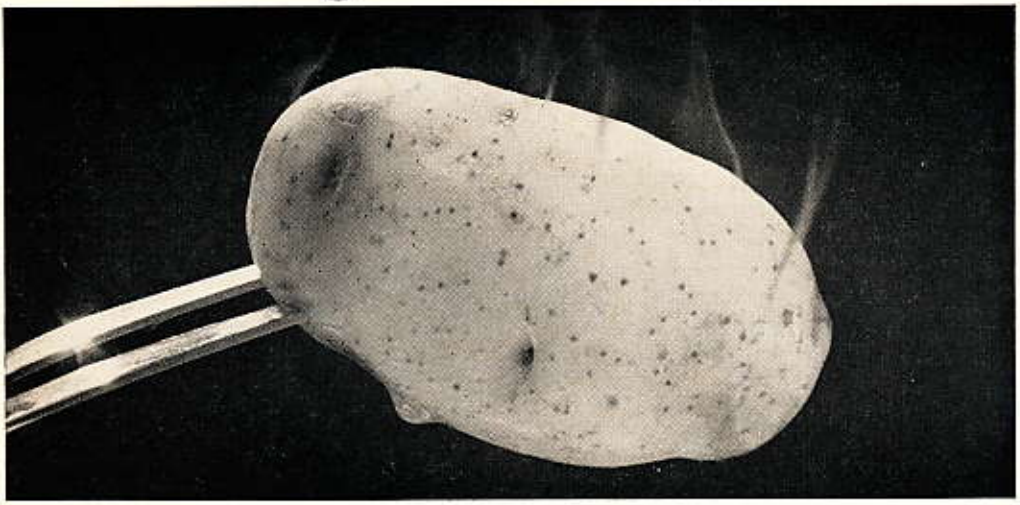
It is these older residential areas of our cities, inhabited by the lower income groups who cannot afford to buy or rent new housing, which have become the prime "target areas" for "urban renewal." The military terminology is hardly accidental.

Urban renewal, in the literary and genuine sense of the word, is a continuous process which always goes on in every city. It serves to overcome the obsolescence which affects every part of the physical structure of the city. It is the adjustment of the structure inherited from the past to the needs of the present and the future. In a stable society, where every generation repeats the way of life of its forebears, obsolescence is merely physical; old houses are repaired or replaced by identical new ones. In a growing and progressive society such as ours, functional obsolescence becomes more important and interacts with physical obsolescence. The more rapid the progress, the more widespread the obsolescence, and the greater the need for renewal. Obsolescence affects not only the individual structure, but also the pattern of lots and streets and of land uses. Therefore, public powers for land assembly, if necessary by expropriation, are required in order to make the land available for the new use. But the new use should pay for the cost of land acquisition. I completely agree with the statement by the eminent American housing economist, Lou Winnick, that "publicly sponsored urban redevelopment may be more, not less necessary in non-slum growth areas."

In principle, this wider concept is recognized. The official Ontario "Urban renewal planning studies manual" says: "urban renewal aid ranges throughout the entire spectrum of community needs."[1] But two pages later the manual defines the task of the studies as "to search out blight." In fact, federal and provincial legislation restricts public urban renewal action to "blighted areas." Thus obsolescence, a normal and inevitable process, indeed, as a

(*Please turn to page* 127)

The eight-minute potato!



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Who's Who in Canadian Home Economics

Isabel Catherine Bailey
B.Ed. (Home Economics)
M.Sc. (Home Economics Education)

Our new national secretary, Miss Isabel Catherine Bailey, claims Saskatchewan as her native province. She was born at Dodsland, attended primary and secondary schools at Druid, Neilburg and Rosthern, and later the University of Saskatchewan, where, in 1950, she received a Bachelor of Education degree. She is presently to be congratulated on obtaining a Master of Science degree in Home Economics Education from Simmons College, Boston, in October of this year.

Miss Bailey has taught at Maple Creek Composite High School and is now a member of the teaching staff at the Scott Collegiate Institute in Regina.

Our secretary has served our C.H.E.A. as chairman of the Nominating Committee. In her new office as a member of our national executive, she expresses the hope "that she can help promote greater interest in this, our professional organization." She adds that "it is only through gaining new members as well as maintaining the interest of present members, that we can hope to expand to many more worthwhile studies and projects."

Miss Bailey has taken an active interest in the Saskatchewan Home Economics Association and in the Regina Home Economics Club, having held offices in both organizations. She is a member of the I.O.D.E. and has held several offices in this organization including that of regent. At present she is acting as educational secretary. Miss Bailey is a member also of the University Womens' Club.

Miss Bailey enjoys traveling and has had trips to Alaska, Europe, and many parts of Canada and the United States. Her major

(*Please turn to page* 112)

Mrs. W. L. Oddie
B.Sc. (Home Economics)
M.Sc. (Nutrition, Home Management, Rural Sociology)

Mrs. W. L. Oddie, (Emmie to her friends), brings to her new office as vice-president of C.H.E.A. an excellent background of education and varied experiences as a professional home economist and as a farm homemaker.

Mrs. Oddie considers herself "a real native of Saskatchewan," having been born and lived in this province most of her life. After attending a one room rural school, the depression and other factors forced her to complete her high school grades, (except grade eleven), by correspondence. Though deeply interested in music, she chose home economics for a career, as she realized that this field gave her greater scope in using some, or all of her abilities. At the University of Saskatchewan she received a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics, and later she obtained a Master of Science degree from Washington State College, (now a University). At the latter university she was elected to Omicron Nu and was made a Fellow of Legma Xi.

Mrs. Oddie held a temporary position as home economist with the Canada Department of Agriculture. She has also been a nutritionist with the Toronto branch of the Red Cross, and supervisor, Girls Work, Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan. For 15 or more years she has tried to help the Saskatchewan rural homemakers through her weekly answer column in the Western Producer, a farm weekly, called "I'd Like To Know." Information on diversified topics is requested such as, "How do you get rid of the odor of skunk?", to "What is the nutritive value of rhubarb?"

Mrs. Oddie has held various home economics and other offices, having been provincial representative for Saskatchewan, and

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Sampling sugar pies, left to right, Norma Morris, Mrs. R. T. (Kay) Spicer and Jean Patterson.

The Diary of a Cook Book

by Sally Henry

Are you ready to prepare truly Canadian food specialties during our Centennial year? Have you recipes for Tourtiere, Schnitz Pie, Dutch Speculaas, Blueberry Grunt, Winnipeg Goldeye, Salt Broiled Steaks, White Hatter Stew, Hugger-in-Buff and hundreds of other Canadian favorites? Our own book contains them all and here is the story of its birth.

On May 28, 1965, at the H.E.I.B. sectional meeting of C.H.E.A. in Belleville, the group agreed to prepare and publish a cook book as a centennial project for the national association. The story of the realization of this decision displays the wonderful co-operation of our members. We are exceedingly grateful to all who participated.

During the summer months of 1965 your co-editors (Carol Taylor and myself) explored possible methods of publication. Our aim was to produce a quality book in which we could all be proud with a maximum of return to the Scholarship Fund. Three different publishers plus a printer were approached and during these investigations we heard that a publisher had been contacted by a company to produce a truly Canadian cook book and they were looking for an author. We fully developed to the firm offer stage both this latter suggestion and that of another publisher. In discussion with the C.H.E.A. executive it was decided that the company book would result in higher quality with good financial return. Fortunately, the company was Laura Secord Candy Shops—an exceedingly reputable firm with strong Canadian ties. Also none of our members worked for a competitive firm. Since a French edition was to be run, we enlisted Lorraine (Lussier) Swirsky as French editor.

During August 1965, the organizational plans for gathering and testing recipes began. A Saturday trip to the Kitchener Farmers' Market to purchase fresh produce preceded the testing program which commenced on Labor Day week end.

How precious seemed the elderberries and tiny cobs of corn purchased that day—until we started to prepare them for cooking. Time dictated that we start on preserving and fresh fruit and vegetable recipes and these were solicited from specific members prior to the first general appeal.

Two mailings, particularly the second one, resulted in an avalanche of recipes, ideas, historical footnotes and much helpful material from you, our members. We could not personally thank each of you at that time but oh, how we appreciated your response! The sorting, filing and testing continued almost without respite until the end of April. The kitchens at Maple Leaf Mills Limited were a hive of activity each week end. That mid-winter Saturday night blizzard gave us a Sunday off just when we needed it most and those set-up trays had a lonely wait for some one to prepare them.

An S.O.S. to Montreal started a new group there working on the recipe testing and we were so grateful to ship them the whole pie section.

When thinking of the number of Toronto Home Economics Association H.E.I.B.'s who "volunteered" to give up their week ends, we are constantly amazed. (The quotes on "volunteer" point up the fact that the choice was "for which four week ends will you sign up?") Thanks too, to the teachers who truly volunteered to help out. It was a hardy group who tasted 12 different maple syrup recipes on one day, and how amused we were at the in-home disapproval of all those cookies rated "the youngsters will love them"—but we bowed to their selection.

Going over recipes are the three editors—seated left to right, Mrs. William (Lorraine) Swirsky and Sally Henry. Standing is Carol Taylor.

All the while the mechanics of the operation were continuing, the planning sessions on the production of the book itself took place with the publishers McClelland and Stewart. How fortunate we were that they secured the services of Frank Neufeld for the creative aspect of the book.

Writing, editing and proof-reading typed copy meant long night sessions, particularly the Sunday before our deadline. What a bleary-eyed crew trooped home at 3 a.m. that night!

A short break and then we were into photography sessions, proofing galleys and subsequently page proofs. How difficult it was to find a pile of rocks in Toronto for that pie photograph but now it's our secret we won't tell you where. Space limitations meant deleting recipes and every time we had to cut a recipe we drowned our sorrows with Rudi's Egg Liqueur.

As the English version neared completion the French group got into high gear. French varies in different areas of the country and we wanted the French to have a Canadian flavor but to be of a standard that would be acceptable to all whose mother tongue is French. We hope we have succeeded. We were fortunate to obtain the services on a consulting basis of Georgette McDonald, an editor of MacLean Hunter French publications.

Early in November the completed book began coming off the presses and cross country shipment commenced. It will sell in book stores, Laura Secord Candy Shops and some of their large drug stores affiliations. At $3.95 per copy it should prove to be a best seller.

As an association, we will benefit from increased sales of the book because royalties will commence after a certain number of copies have been sold. We have already received $15,000 for writing the book. This project can make our Scholarship Fund affluent enough to commence awards. May we count on your continued support.

The Story of the C.H.E.A. Scholarship Fund

For a number of years C.H.E.A. had been on the verge of setting up an organized scholarship fund. Several contributions had been received and for lack of any place to deposit them, they were placed in one of the Association's accounts.

When Miss Mary A. Clarke, Supervisor of Home Economics in Ontario for many years, passed away suddenly in Ottawa at the time of the biennial convention in 1962, many of her friends wished to perpetuate her memory with the establishment of a scholarship in her name. (See C.H.E. Journal, September, 1962, p. 79.) Consequently the executive at that time took appropriate steps to set up a proper scholarship fund into which all our scholarship monies could be deposited. In other words, to act as an umbrella under which all our scholarship activities could operate. In order for donors to be eligible to apply for income tax exemption it was necessary to obtain a Deed of Trust and deposit it with the Taxation Division. Consequently our scholarship money is deposited in a trust fund, in perpetuity, with the Montreal Trust Company. (See Minutes of Board of Directors' Meeting, June 11, 1963.) We are deeply indebted to Mr. Frazer Campbell, a Winnipeg lawyer, for his guidance and help, generously given, in making these arrangements.

To date, the money has been raised in several ways. (a) Casual contributions and sale of Alice Ravenhill Memoirs, (b) Mary A. Clarke Drive, (c) Silver Jubilee Drive which was organized to commemorate our having arrived at this milestone. As soon as we have a large enough capital fund (i.e., trust fund) the interest will be used to award two scholarships, one in the name of Mary A. Clarke, and one called the Silver Jubilee Scholarship. If at first there is not enough money to award them both at the same time, they will be awarded alternately. A motion to this effect was passed by the Board of Directors in 1963. At present all the interest is being added to the capital fund to help build it up as quickly as possible. Our advisors have told us that $50,000 should be the minimum target before any scholarships are awarded. The auditors' statement of April 30, 1966, shows a total of $14,746.63. With the wonderful success of the H.E.I.B.'s project we are now edging close to $20,000. If at some time in the future there are so many thousands of dollars in our capital fund (i.e., trust fund) that we will be able to offer more scholarships, our pattern is sound, easy to administer, with lots of room for growth.

Because we are a professional organization and interested in the growth of home economics, it naturally follows that we should recognize that expanding the bounds of knowledge is our only hope of survival. Because we are a national organization, and will have no special provincial interest, it seemed to be appropriate that our scholarship money should be used for post-graduate study and research. There has been a strong feeling that if possible it should be tenable at a Canadian university. However, we are well aware that there are some fields of study in which this would not be practical. Details will be published when we are nearer our financial goal.

Schools and faculties of home economics in universities today are being asked, Why are you not doing more research? Why are you not publishing more papers? The challenge of Dr. C. F. Bentley, University of Alberta, was very much to this point. (See C.H.E. Journal, September, 1960, p. 8.)

The Scholarship Fund is always open for donations whether they are identified by a particular drive or not. We are still a long way from the $50,000.—*Kathleen Watson.*

CORRECTION

In the Education Committee Report (C.H.E.J., September 1966, page 75) please note that the number of dietitians employed in Nova Scotia should read 35 (instead of 80).

Abstracts of Current Literature

Submitted by MACDONALD INSTITUTE, *University of Guelph*

Function.

P. M. ROSENTHAL. *1966. Interiors, Vol. CXXV, No. 12, 90-93.*

Most discussions concerning contemporary design centre on the subject, "Function." If practical function alone were to be considered the only valid factor in design, a humanly undesirable conformity would arise. A natural reaction to this would be a worse flood of "kitsch," hampering the fight for practical function where necessary.

The apostles of practical function suggested that china be restricted to white and rejected color or relief as non-fictional. But they had to admit that some of the greatest creative epochs of ceramics which have outlasted the judgment of centuries, such as Ancient Greece, featured decorative ornament at least equally with practical function.

If decorations on china were only accepted as a necessity to cover imperfections, why should a brooch which holds nothing and closes nothing be worn on a dress? An evening gown incompletely fulfills the function of clothes for warmth and coverage yet fulfills a purely aesthetic function: to make a woman look and feel better, and therefore look better to others for the particular situation. The nearer we come to the personal sphere of a human being, for instance in the home, the larger becomes the part of aesthetic function as an expression of individual personality. The home not only serves the practical function of protection from the elements but is basically our outer clothing. With knives and forks the practical function is still dominant, but china and glassware can contain while the outside surface is not utilized. A coffee pot can fulfill its function while being in many different shapes and colors. A glass can express the value and specialty of a particular beverage.

Each well-designed article should contain as much practical and aesthetic function as is suitable to its total function. One must never see an article, even allowing for total function, isolated. Judgment must be made beyond the individual article. We must consider the relationship which things have to each other, to the occasion and to the person; in other words, the total environment.

Breakthroughs in clothing the family.

FRED FORTRESS. *1966. American Dyestuff Reporter, 55:21:108-114.*

Over the last fifty years the man-made fibres have made rapid growth relative to the natural fibres. In 1930 man-made fibres represented less than 5 per cent of the total fibre consumption. By 1950 it was 23 per cent, in 1965, the total reached 43 per cent and the prediction is 52 per cent for 1970. Only wool and cotton have been able to keep their positions poundage-wise during the past decade. Continuous filament yarns have reached tremendous proportions while silk, the only natural continuous filament has virtually disappeared. Blends of natural and man-made fibres have produced fabrics with improved properties and helped the consumption of the man-made fibres. However, it is the ability of the man-made fibre producer, with his chemical knowledge and facilities, who is the major reason for the rapid growth of man-made fibres.

Technical problems still exist for a number of the recent developments but consumer acceptance of these products has led to a ready market. So today we have dresses of bulky knit yarn which change shape because of a lack of stabilization. Laminated products are available which delaminate during the washing or dryecleaning processes. The textile industry needs more time and technology to solve these property shortcomings. There has been tremendous progress in the production of fur-like pile fabrics and leather-like fibre assemblies, both of which expect to be fully accepted in the next decade.

There are new levels of functional performance in textile and clothing products, the latest achievement in the development of a permanent press fabric. With our affluent society today, consumers are demanding clothing and textiles that lessen the care and cleaning chores. As yet not all the technical problems have been solved for permanent press garments. For example pleats, hems and cuffs are permanently set so a problem is created in how to alter for length or width. Shrinkage and resistance to wrinkling has long been the subject of research and will continue to be until all the problems are solved.

Test methods and performance testing is included in the breakthroughs in family clothing. Textile products in their lifetime are exposed to sunlight, high and low relative humidity, a variety of trace gases in the atmosphere, intermittent wet and hot dry conditions in washing and drying, chlorine bleach, perspiration, a variety of flexing and straining forces and various abrasive actions. To test these it is necessary to carry out an end use performance test

whereby the garments are put on people and the sources of failure or consumer dissatisfaction is observed. This is time consuming and expensive because of the wide range of sizes, shapes and activity levels that have to be included. Certain test methods have been standardized and set up by ASTM and AATCC. However, at present there are no reliable tests for the wrinkle performance under daily use conditions, the wear resistance of garments to name at least two. In the next decade it is hoped that a breakthrough will come to devise accurate laboratory tests for these and for end use performances.

In considering the total responsibility of clothing the family, it is seen as the interaction of esthetics, fashion and style, comfort, and the relationship of quality, price and balanced performance of the end product. The home economist must be clearly aware of the major developments in new fibres and fibre properties and how these affect the end use performance. She must also see the need for guidance in the textile industry as to what the ultimate consumer desires for the future and what the consumer resents or dislikes in the present product.

The effect of radiation on some physical properties of a range of textile fibers.

G. C. Frank *and* H. R. Richards. *1965. Eighth Commonwealth Conference on Clothing and General Stores, Australia, 1965. Paper Canada – 21.*

The deleterious effects of solar radiation on the color and strength of fabrics are well known to the consumer. In order to evaluate the effects of sunlight on fabrics, sources of radiation such as carbon arcs and xenon lamps are used to simulate solar radiation Also, during the past two years, gamma-radiation has been used commercially to sterilize such textile materials as disposable medical supplies. The aim of the work described in this paper was to compare effects of the three types of radiation (sunlight, carbon-arc and gamma-radiation) on the physical properties of a wide range (34) of fibres. The fibres were exposed to 100 equivalent hours of sunshine or to 140 equivalent hours in a carbon-arc fadeometer or to 3.5 megarads of gamma-radiation in a cobalt-60 irradiator. After irradiation, the fibres were conditioned and load-extension curves were obtained on an Instron Tester. Many fibre properties may be deduced from load-extension curves and those reported in the paper include breaking strength, elongation at break, work to stretch 10 per cent, 20 per cent and 30 per cent and the work required to break the fibre. The effects of the three forms of radiation varied appreciably for different types of fibres. In general, wool was little affected by the conditions used, whereas silk, nylon and spandex fibres were affected appreciably, polyesters were almost unaffected by gamma-radiation but affected by sunlight and carbon-arc, especially the latter. Polypropylenes were degraded drastically by gamma-radiation, whereas polyethylene was almost unaffected. Cotton, linen and rayon lost 20-50 per cent strength by each type of radiation, whereas cellulose acetate was almost unaffected by gamma-radiation but appreciably degraded by the carbon-arc.

God Bless Our Home. Domestic Life in nineteenth century Canada.

U. Abrahamson. *1966. Burns and MacEachern. Toronto.*

Una Abrahamson has exemplified facts about every facet of the nineteenth century Canadian family. In a searching inquiry in order to ascertain true facts, the author reviewed literature from 1750 to 1890. What really happened during this century is published for Canada's Centennial under the title, "God Bless Our Home."

In some instances the author compared the similarities and differences of the family in our early Canadian setting with the twentieth century family. Mrs. Abrahamson wrote, "Then, as now, the magazines and housekeeping books tried to help those on a slim income to make the most of it." The same problems existed, but perhaps on a larger scale in relation to a smaller population. There was illegitimacy, extensive drug addiction, homosexuality and prostitution houses.

The social activities were a family affair, simple and interesting. These consisted of the charivari, charity bazaars, the bees and maple sugaring. Picnics were pot-luck events. The general store occupied a unique place in social life. It was the village club, the post-office and the finance company. Washers and sewing machines were the first appliances to be sold on the instalment plan.

Women received knowledge in the art of homemaking from their mothers. This was reinforced by the publication of the almanacs. Women had a regular schedule for every day of the week. Scales became necessary in the kitchen because the homemaker tended to rely less on handfuls, pinches, or butter as big as walnuts. It is a delight to read the recipes, superstitions and home remedies.

The drawings of Canadian family characteristics give evidence of considerable talent in portraying home life.

Mrs. Abrahamson has written with simplicity, verve and humor. At the same time she has

shown an understanding of the pioneers, and inspired encouragement for our generation to maintain unity in Canadian family living with freedom, security, and the acceptance of family responsibilities.

She has demonstrated very cleverly that if there is unity within Canadian homes, then the family will retain its position as the core of society.

Myocardial infarction, experimental cardiac necroses, and potassium.

PLINIO PRIORESCHI. *1966. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine IX:369.*

Solution to the problem of human myocardial infarction continues to elude investigators, in spite of many promising leads. The author reviewed some of the theories on which present-day treatments of the syndrome are based, and emphasized the many contradictions to which they are subject.

One encouraging aspect concerns a fact which has been known for some time: administration of certain drugs (electrolytes, steroids, papain, neomycin, polymyxin, vitamin D_2, etc.) can produce cardiotoxic effects in the experimental animal. Thus it is possible to study myocardial lesions more objectively than would be possible in human subjects. An interesting observation from one such experimental study by the author, is that, while lesions differed (depending on the cardiotoxic agent used) certain common characteristics became evident under various stress conditions. It was also noted that the development of experimental necroses could, in most instances, be prevented by the administration of potassium salts, or by magnesium, calcium, or ammonium chlorides. In all cases, it was shown that, regardless of which salt was administered, the animal invariably showed an increase in the potassium level of the heart muscle. The author suggested that, in the development of experimental cardiac necroses, there is a common pathogenic mechanism in which potassium plays a vital role. It was emphasized that potassium was not the only element to be considered, but it did seem to be one of several factors in the syndrome.

While the relation between human cardiac necroses and experimental necroses in animals is not known, nevertheless it is tempting to speculate on the possibility of some future developments in the use of potassium for human myocardial infarction.

EXPO 67 PASSPORTS
available through
C.H.E.A. NATIONAL OFFICE

MRS. W. L. ODDIE

(*Continued from page* 108)

chairman of the Family Life Committee in the C.H.E.A.; vice-president and president of the S.H.E.A.; past district president in the Saskatchewan Association of Homemakers' Clubs; a member of the Saskatchewan Arts Board and its past vice-president and chairman; and presently a 4-H leader and president of District 14, 4-H Council.

Mrs. Oddie lives on a farm at Tregarva with her husband, a graduate in Agriculture from the University of Saskatchewan, and two children. Her daughter Rosemary is attending the provincial university, Regina campus, and her son Bill is in grade eleven. As a farm homemaker, Emmie Oddie's activities include trucking grain, driving a tractor, repairing fences, and "at times," she says, "chasing cows."

Mrs. Oddie and her children share a love for music. She has an A.T.C.M. in piano and enjoys arranging and playing for choirs. Rosemary sings and hopes to pursue a music career, and Bill plays the trumpet. She finds relaxation and enjoyment also in gardening.

Our vice-president is deeply aware of the contribution that home economists can make to society and she challenges each of us in her following message:

> "I deplore the fact that so many graduates in home economics fail to join their professional organization. I feel very strongly that they owe society, their university, and their profession a debt. Should they marry, and be unable to contribute through their profession, then it becomes a duty for them to serve their community with their specialized skills and to employ their qualities of leadership in the way they find most effective.
>
> "Too many married home economists relax into complacency with house and children, letting other women who have not the benefit of university training do the work in those many areas where home economists could best serve.
>
> "C.H.E.A. should have a far greater membership. If every graduate home economist considered how best to serve her professional group, instead of wondering how it was serving her, then C.H.E.A. would have the membership to become a vital and effective organization."

BOOK REVIEWS

Homemaking for the Handicapped by Elizabeth Eckhardt May, Neva R. Waggoner and Eleanor Boettke. New York: Dodd Mead and Co., 1966. 202 pages. $7.50.

This book, the first hard cover text in its field, is based on 12 years of study and research into the problems of the handicapped homemaker. It is based on a research program conducted by the authors at the University of Connecticut, College of Home Economics, from 1955 to 1960. Therefore much of it has appeared before in the form of reports and bulletins. In addition to the research, however, the authors have drawn on experience gained from participating in 30 workshops and visiting nearly 200 rehabilitation centers in 13 countries. They have also consulted specialists in a variety of professions related to rehabilitation.

The book is filled with photographs from many different countries, including five from Canada. The text is organized around principles of management and work simplifications; problems of child care faced by the physically disabled mother; self-help clothing; devices, techniques and tools; and housing and kitchen planning for the handicapped. There are nine appendices of useful information and bibliography.

The subject matter is based on sound principles of home management as well as on a knowledge of rehabilitation procedures. While written for the handicapped homemaker and those working with her, it would be of interest and value to any home management class. Similarly, the three chapters on clothing and the chapters on child care, kitchen planning and housing would be of general interest.

The format of the book, while eye-catching, provides some minor irritations such as poor space relationship of pictures to text, and lack of page numbers on many pages where pictures traverse the margins.

On the whole, however, this is a most attractive and readable book that will be of interest not only to those working in rehabilitation, but to the handicapped homemakers themselves.

NOTE:

Half of the royalties of this book will be contributed to the Lillian M. Gilbreth fund for research on the homemaking problems of the handicapped.—Theodora E. Bryce, University of Saskatchewan.

Creative Clothing Construction by Allyne Bane—1966—McGraw-Hill Book Company, Toronto—$8.15, 329 pages.

This second edition of "Creative Clothing Construction" was published in an effort to include the current trends in the field of garment construction. The basic fundamentals of construction are discussed in detail and supplemented with numerous clear cut illustrations. The outstanding feature of this book is the emphasis which is placed on "why" these techniques are used. In the words of the author . . . "I have emphasized the 'why's' for only if you understand the underlying why's will you be able to solve problems which are always new and always different with each pattern and each fabric."

A chapter titled "How to read the construction side of the instruction sheet" has been included. It points out the limitation of these instructions and discusses in detail the meanings of the words and illustrations that are commonly used by the pattern companies. Two chapters are included which cover the fundamentals of lining application in dresses and skirts (so popular today), firstly by the traditional method in which the lining is used as a backing and secondly the couturier method. The discussion of the couturier method includes ideas for overcoming the important problems which arise when this method of application is used.

Another chapter sums up the basic problems that occur with the wide variety of fabrics which are available on the market. This includes most fabrics from a natural and man-made source, along with such specialty fabrics as stretch, lace, pile, imitation fur and suede.

This book would be most useful to the beginning student or home sewer for basic techniques and procedure and a good reference for teachers.—Elizabeth Shannon, University of Manitoba.

News from the International Federation of Home Economics

Come to Bristol, England, in July, 1968

The Bulletin of the I.F.H.E. for June, 1966, announced a first meeting of the Australian Home Economics Association in September, 1965. We look forward to more international news of educational and professional developments such as this. Other news was of professional groups of home economics teachers in Austria and Ireland, and of one rather recent Home and Social Science College in India training teachers and providing a rural practical center for women. Already I.F.H.E. this year has cooperated in a large European conference of rural and agricultural organizations. As we continue to pay both *individual* and *collective* membership fees (raised fees likely to be 18 and 300 French francs, respectively, per year, payable to Federation Internationale de l'Enseignment Ménager, 64 Avenue Edouard Vaillant, 92-Boulonge, France) we will increase the international communications which have been very difficult to sustain and finance without more memberships being taken out in all countries. This backing enables our I.F.H.E. to become an effective affiliate with F.A.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O., world organizations.

We are grateful that seven collective memberships in I.F.H.E. are sustained by specific provincial groups in Canada, and individual memberships by several Canadians.

A letter from the United Kingdom members of I.F.H.E. announces the next International Congress in Bristol, England, in July (possibly July 21), 1968, the theme to be, The Family Economy at the Service of National Co-operation.

Attendance at the International Congress must be limited, Canada being allotted 100 delegates only. Those C.H.E.A. members who are interested in being delegates in 1968 are requested to write,

Canadian Home Economics Association,
Burnside Building, 151 Slater Street,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

They should state their interest in going, and their position in any C.H.E.A. Committee or Executive, mentioning also if they would be interested in a group air passage, and naming the large center at which they would prefer to embark and disembark; how long they would prefer to be abroad considering that the C.H.E.A. convention will be in Regina early July 1968. . . . The letters will be collected and stamped in order of their arrival in National Office. Later, an application form will be sent to applicants. Special recognition will be given to applications from active executive and other officers of C.H.E.A. in the provinces. (It may prove quite impractical to organize any group air passage(s) as it was in 1963 for the Paris Congress.)

Let us hear from you regarding any suggestions for improvement of the I.F.H.E. Bulletin or our relations with and membership in the I.F.H.E.

Margaret S. McCready, Chairman,
C.H.E.A. Committee on I.F.H.E.,
Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ontario.

Alberta Department of Agriculture

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WELCOME . . . to New Members

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Nairn, Mrs. E. Isabel, Vancouver
Reardon, Miss Genevieve L., Victoria
Takach, Miss Helen B., Vancouver
Walmsley, Mrs. Noelle, Nelson

Alberta

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Marsden, Miss Judith A., Prince Albert
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Richards, Dr. Harold R., Guelph
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Purdy, Miss Judith G., Collingwood
Vigneau, Miss Marion, Halifax

Prince Edward Island

MacDonald, Miss Shirley E., Summerside
MacKinnon, Mrs. Carla, Summerside
Sister Agnes Nash, Souris

Newfoundland

Rockwell, Miss Vicki Lou, St. John's

THE MAKING OF THE NEW SOVIET UNION

(*Continued from page* 100)

the kindergarten level, children engage in role playing of real-life social situations (store, doctor, etc.) and the collectives are assigned modest communal responsibilities (gardening, care of animals). Some kindergartens are introducing instruction in foreign languages.

In the boarding schools and schools of the prolonged day, major emphasis is placed on vocational education, group competitiveness, and collective discipline. Specifically, each school offers an assortment of three or four types of vocational training (e.g., automotive mechanics, dressmaking, radio repair, computer programming). The student is required to choose a specialty in which he will receive daily instruction, first in school and then later on the job in an affiliated factory, institution or farm. An equally prominent role is played by "socialist competition" between successive levels of collectives, first between rows or "links," then between classes, schools, and finally cities and local regions. The competition

involves all phases of activity and behavior; academic work, sports, shop work, service projects, housekeeping, personal grooming, moral conduct, etc. The overall status of each pupil evaluated weekly by his peers, following standards and procedures taught by the upbringers. Since each child's status depends in part on the standing of the collective of which he is a member, it is to each pupil's enlightened self-interest to watch over his neighbor, encourage the other's good performance and behavior, and help him when he is in difficulty. In this system the children's collective becomes the agent of adult society and the principal source of reward and punishment. The latter takes the form of group sanctions expressed through public criticism, and ultimately, the threat of excommunication. The individual is taught to set the judgment of the group above his own and to subordinate his interests to that of the collective.

The objective consequences of the Soviet program are difficult to evaluate. It was apparent to the observer that pre-school Soviet children when compared to their agemates in the United States or Western Europe, showed strikingly less aggression both toward each other and toward adults. They cry less frequently, are more obedient, and appear better able to care for themselves. But, although clearly normal, these children impressed many Western observers by their emotional blandness. One misses the smiles, the spontaneity, and the interest in the other person commonly expected in youngsters of this age. An analogous contrast appears in the behavior of older children in the boarding schools. They are well-mannered, attentive and industrious. In conversation, they reveal strong motivation to learn, a readiness to serve their society, and an idealistic and even sentimental attitude toward life. The discipline of the collective is accepted and regarded as justified, even when severe as judged by Western standards. Instances of aggressiveness, violation of rules, or other anti-social behavior appear to be rare among pupils from these schools.

The main question which arises is the long-term effect of exposure to such procedures. What will the products of such upbringing be like as adults? Since the oldest of these boarding schools are now only 7 years old, any answer must be regarded as highly speculative. A growing body of research by American psychologists suggests that methods of group pressure, of the kind currently being employed to create the new Soviet man, tend to enhance compliance, distortion and displacement of aggression both in children and adults. Possibly then, future generations of Russians will exhibit still wider prevalence of such reactions, with the consequent retardation of the movement toward liberalization that has manifested itself in recent years. Or it is possible that the new institutions of upbringing carry within them the seeds of their own undoing, and that they entail side effects deleterious for the society, which will bring about modification of the system along more humanistic lines.

But whatever happens one fact is clear: this is an experiment of unprecedented scope and significance. *For the first time in human history, millions of children are being brought up outside the family from the earliest months of life to late adolescence.* The consequences of such radical change are of the greatest importance both for science and society.

Nor is it only Soviet society that is being affected. The methods of collective social ization are also being applied in other communist countries, notably East Germany, Communist China and Cuba.

Finally, the Soviet revolution in upbringing has implications for our own social order as well. Repugnant as these methods of upbringing may seem to us, they speak to problems which are not unique to the socialist camp. Throughout the Western world increasing numbers of children are spending greater portions of their formative years in settings outside the family. Unlike the situation in the U.S.S.R, This change has been unplanned and largely unintended. Many factors have brought this about: growing employment of mothers, shortage of household help, the increased time away from home required in many occupations, the press of social and community activities, school centralization, and rising academic standards and aspirations. The result is that while the family still is the primary institution responsible for the upbringing of children, it often lacks the

power or opportunity to do the job, primarily because parents and children spend little time together in those situations where such training is possible. Instead, these situations arise for many children in circumstances over which the family has no direct control. The consequences for the development may be profound and in two instances may be contributing to problems of national proportions.

1. Among the economically deprived, especially among the Negro population, millions of infants and children are being brought up in psychologically impoverished environments. By comparison, the children in Soviet state nurseries are probably being better served by their society, and will be able to make better contribution in return as functioning adults.

2. The phenomenon of middle class delinquency in American society may be caused by the changes in social morality resulting from the substitution of the peer group for the family as the major context of development for American children. In our society, as distinguished from the U.S.S.R., the peer group is an autonomous agent usually free from adult control, uncommitted, and often opposed to social values and codes of behavior essential to the welfare of society.

We, unlike the Russians, have not come to recognize that what happens to the child outside the family is of critical importance both to the child's future and to the future of this society. The Russians have worked out programs designed to insure that, both in school and peer-group, the child obtains concrete training in the values and behaviors most consistent with communist ideals. In American schools, training for action consistent with social responsibility and human dignity is at best an extra-curricular activity. And as for the other settings in which our children spend their waking hours, we scarcely know what they are, let alone their impact, present or potential, on character formation. Yet, it is these extra-familial experiences of today's children in America and the U.S.S.R., which may determine in substantial measure the comparative competence and commitment of the coming generation of communists and free men.

HOME ECONOMIST IN ACTION

(*Continued from page* 104)

Governments in establishing educational institutions and training centers for this purpose.

Degree-granting programs of study in home economics have been developed at the University of Cairo, and at the University of Eastern Nigeria at Nsukka. In Latin America similar programs are underway at the University of Caldas in Colombia and the University of Paraguay. A diploma-level course, which will evolve into a degree program, is being assisted at the University of Ghana. These programs are closely adapted to the needs and conditions of groups of countries to the end that, through co-operative endeavor, each will serve as a regional center for home economics education.

Fellowships are granted to provide leadership for home economics programs initiated with the help of FAO experts in order that these may continue and expand after the assignments of international personnel are completed. During the past biennium, 27 candidates from 13 countries received fellowships for 12 months or more of study of home economics. Two of these fellows are doctoral candidates. Nine different countries are participating to provide the training.

Surveys and Studies

A thorough understanding of the role women play in home and community life, and the changes in this role which are in process in a country, is required in order to appraise the present status and plan the future development and co-ordination of home economics programs. An inventory of home economics training and the various service and educational programs already in operation is also required. Such factual information may be collected and organized under the guidance of an FAO home economist and the results frequently form the basis for discussion and recommendations at seminars and conferences. Such surveys foster sound planning at national and local levels. As the result of one such "inventory" and subsequent seminar, the Regional Governments of Nigeria and the Federal Government have each established a commit-

tee to co-ordinate the home economics aspects of their educational and service programs. A regional seminar on planning home economics programs to meet the needs of families in the Near East was held, and a similar seminar for countries in East Africa is now being organized.

In Latin America Member Governments, with the help of the Inter-American Committee on Agricultural Development, are carrying out country-by-country surveys of agricultural education, research and extension. Through the active participation of home economists on the survey teams, the scope of both the findings and the recommendations to governments are being broadened to include programs designed to meet the needs of the rural family.

Co-operation with Other International Agencies

In many instances, home economics programs are planned in conjunction with UNICEF staff because of UNICEF's predominant interest in supporting programs which further the welfare and education of mothers and children; other programs are planned with UNESCO because of the responsibility this agency bears for assisting governments to strengthen programs of education at all levels, including teacher training. Collaboration with ILO in prevocational training programs has already been mentioned. In consultation with the UN Bureau of Social Affairs, mothercraft/homecraft and community development projects may be jointly planned, often in conjunction with UNICEF.

The Home Economics Branch co-operates closely with the FAO/UNICEF Agricultural Education and Training Program for Africa and staff members participate in the national and group-country seminars sponsored under this program.

A wide group of voluntary, non-government and professional organizations give guidance and support to home economics throughout the world. Consultation is maintained with, for example, the Associated Countrywomen of the World, the International Council of Women, the World YWCA, and the International Federation of Home Economics.

The Home Economics Branch

To sum up some of the work being done by FAO home economists in the international field, you will note that a proportionately large amount of the time of headquarters staff of eight home economists is preparing for, and participating in, seminars essential to FAO's effort to assist governments in establishing guidelines for the development of programs of home economics. In addition, the Home Economics Branch is represented by six staff in FAO regional offices in Accra, Dar-es-Salaam, Bangkok, Santiago, Cairo and New Delhi. These 14 home economists come from 11 different countries, guaranteeing wide experiences in home economics and fluency in more than the three official languages of FAO.

In addition, more than 30 experts are currently assigned to field programs in 22 different countries. FAO anticipates an increase in requests of this kind as more Member Governments begin to achieve their objectives of increasing the cash income of families, and others more fully recognize the need to safeguard the well-being of families moving from rural to urban areas.

What of the Future?

The race between population and food supply is of direct concern to the home economist.

Government policy concerning population problems cannot be implemented without knowledge, understanding and acceptance by the family and, I might add, without assurance that their children already born will survive. Their diets must therefore meet the requirements for normal growth, housing must be safe and healthful, and communities must provide the medical care, education, recreation and other essentials for normal, healthy development.

The world shortage of protein strikes at the young child and his mother most viciously. Yet it is the family, and particularly the mother, who is responsible in almost every rural area of the world for the production of poultry, and eggs, rabbits, milk, cheese and other important sources of protein. She must be taught, as a major part of her task, how to feed and care for her small livestock and make the best possible use of their products in feeding her children and herself. She must also be

taught to grow and prepare the protein-rich legumes her family needs.

With the advent of inexpensive vegetable protein foods processed to meet the nutritional needs of the young child, the home economist's skills and efforts are urgently needed to demonstrate the preparation of these foods and to encourage and reassure families concerning their value.

The world-wide shortage of housing is of tremendous concern to home economists. At the international level, the Home Economics Branch of FAO is represented at meetings of the UN Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Interagency Working Group on Low-Cost Housing and Related Community Facilities and the A.C.C. Working Group on Housing and Urbanization.

The training of home economists qualified to advise their own governments on minimum standards in housing, furnishings and equipment, in keeping with local needs and customs, and to provide leadership and services that will carry programs of home economics into urban areas remain important tasks.

Better living conditions are closely related to the development of a country because satisfactory housing makes an important contribution to family well-being and individual work output.

FAO's main assistance to member countries will, however, continue to be in the field of improving family living in rural areas. Migration of families from rural areas to city slums has reached fantastic proportions. Better housing in rural areas, and a more satisfying way of life in the villages, are becoming recognized as essential factors in stemming this tide of urbanization.

Memorial to Life Member – Miss Isabel Shaw

Miss Isabel Shaw was born in Wentworth County, Ont. She received her early schooling in Niagara Falls and graduated from Macdonald Institute in Guelph in 1912. She taught public school in Weyburn and in 1913 joined Moose Jaw teaching staff as assistant to Miss Abbie De Lury. When Miss De Lury was appointed to the extension department of the University of Saskatchewan Miss Shaw became head home economics teacher in Moose Jaw.

In 1918 she joined the department of education in Regina. She suggested and started the "Itinerant Teacher Plan" – which arranged for one home economics teacher to serve a number of adjacent schools. She was instrumental in interesting the University of Saskatchewan in introducing a 1-year training course for home economics teachers. This course was given for 3 years beginning in 1920. For several summers she taught summer school classes at the University of Saskatchewan.

In 1920 she was elected the first president of the Saskatchewan Home Economics Association. Miss Shaw attended the university in Saskatoon as a student and also took classes at Columbia and in 1926 received B.A. degree. She was appointed lecturer in home economics at Moose Jaw Normal School. In 1931, due to the depression, she was placed in charge of home economics at the Normal schools at Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw. This arrangement continued until 1934 when she returned to teaching only in Moose Jaw.

Miss Shaw suffered a severe heart attack in 1938 and was hospitalized for many months. Her activities were greatly restricted for some time. She moved to Saskatoon in 1940. She was residence director at the City Hospital, Saskatoon, 1951-55 and executive director at the YWCA for several years but she did not teach home economics again.

Miss Shaw was deeply interested in the professional home economics association, in University Women's Club, in Girl Guides, and in the YWCA. She was a life member of C.H.E.A. She read widely and was keenly interested in current events.

Miss Isabel Shaw died in Saskatoon, February 1, 1966.

IMPACT OF URBAN RENEWAL

(*Continued from page* 106)

reverse of the medal of progress, a sign of health, is interpreted as a pathological phenomenon. Terms like "the cancer of blight" are widely used. A great amount of work and money—over $2½ million to date—is expended on studies directed toward designating "renewal areas." Such designation invariably leads to deterioration and demoralization of the area which feels its future to be threatened. The inhabitants of the area deeply resent the designation, interpreting, not without reason, the term "blight" as a polite circumlocation for "slum."

The continued existence of slums in a relatively affluent society such as ours is a shame. But slums and substandard housing are symptoms rather than causes. They are the housing aspect of poverty. They exist because a wide gap exists between the amount which a large proportion of our population can pay for shelter and the cost of decent housing. They can be abolished only by closing this gap, either by raising incomes or by lowering prices or rents. They cannot be abolished by tearing down the only houses which are available to the poor, in the name of "slum clearance." To use a homely parallel: if you see a man with torn and worn-out pants and you want to help him, you do not tear off his pants; you buy a new pair or have the old ones repaired. The same applies to housing; if we are serious in our declarations that every Canadian family is entitled to a decent home, we must build new houses and rehabilitate old ones and make them available at prices and rents which the people now living in "slums" can pay.

It is passing strange that so many intelligent and well-intentioned people still stick to the notion that "slum clearance" is "a good thing." Over half a century ago one of the founding fathers of modern city planning, Patrick Geddes, stated: "The policy of sweeping clearance should be recognized for what I believe it is: one of the most disastrous and pernicious blunders in the chequered history of sanitation—the large population thus expelled would—be driven into creating worse congestion in other quarters, to the advantage of the rack-renting interests." Over a quarter of a century ago I wrote to the New York Citizens Housing Council that the urban redevelopment legislation which they were then recommending "will inevitably worsen the housing situation of the lower income group."

In the United States all such warnings have been disregarded. Tens of thousands of families have been ruthlessly bulldozed out of their homes. All surveys of their relocation have shown that they had to pay considerably higher rents for accommodations only very slightly better, and sometimes worse, than those from which they had been displaced. As the results of this kind of "urban renewal" have become evident, protests have multiplied. The succinct comment made in 1961 by Monsignor John J. Egan, director of the Roman Catholic Conservation Council of Chicago, may stand for many others. He called it "planned social anarchy."

The closely knit social life which exists in these "target areas" has been well described by the American sociologist, Herbert Gans in his study of the "West Side" of Boston.[2] In Canada an excellent description of the Quartier St. Henri here in Montreal—only a few minutes walk from this hotel—has been published by my young friend, Michel Blondin.[3] There are generally two groups in such an area: a minority of people dependent on public welfare, and a majority of workers with low skills and correspondingly low wages, but steadily employed and self-reliant. Among them are recent immigrants from rural areas, sometimes still maintaining the pattern of the three-generation family. More widespread, and far more important, is the fact that family ties beyond those of the nuclear family, particularly between mothers and daughters, are far stronger than in middle class families; and the maintenance of these ties is dependent on living in the same neighborhood. But beyond this there are strong ties to the neighborhood as such. While for the middle class the home ends at the lot line, and friendships are maintained independent of location, for this group of our population the street is part of their home, and the world outside the neighborhood is largely unknown and deeply mistrusted. To live among "people of our kind" —

"du monde comme nous autres"—is a vital element of security.

This entire social fabric is torn apart by the bulldozer approach of "slum clearance." Some people are unable to survive this threat to their world. Cases of fatal heart attacks resulting from the strain and of suicides have been reported.

So far, we have, in Canada, at least avoided the worst aspect of American practice, the replacement of low-rent housing by apartments euphemistically called "middle-income," at $40, $50, or $60 per room. In Canada "slum clearance" has generally meant clearance for a public housing project. However, experience has shown that only a minority of the displaced families return to live in the new project and that the old neighborhood ties are not re-established. Also, the high cost of acquiring the houses which previously covered the site forces the housing authority to build at high densities. The Authority rightly gives highest priority to families with many children, but from the tenth floor of an apartment building a mother cannot supervise her children playing in the yard. Moreover, the abnormally high proportion of children to few adults, especially male adults, in such projects creates problems of its own.

The growing recognition of the damage done by wholesale clearance has led to increased emphasis on rehabilitation. But if the cost of rehabilitation is to be borne by the occupant, the present population will be just as completely displaced and replaced by a higher income group as under the typical American "clearance and redevelopment" approach. A promising approach is the acquisition and rehabilitation of old houses as public housing. This has been done in Philadelphia and recently with four houses in Hamilton. The average cost of rehabilitation in Hamilton was slightly under $4,000, with the total averaging less than $15,000 per house. The houses, with 3, 4, 5 and 6 bedrooms, provide the suitable accommodation for large families which is so urgently needed, and which can be created in new housing only at a much higher cost.

However, while this is a far better as well as cheaper solution for subsidized housing than the creation of massive low-income "ghettos" in projects, it does not answer the need for area-wide renewal which the legislation aims to achieve. The chief tool of this legislation is the authorization of substantial Federal subsidies for a "write-down" of the land value. The American practice has been to acquire a "blighted" area at a huge cost, sometimes exceeding $1 million per acre, destroy all buildings on the site—including some good ones — and offer the resulting man-made desert to private developers, at a fraction of its cost to the taxpayers, as a building site for "middle-income" housing. It would be much wiser to sell such an area, with all the existing buildings, to a public housing authority or a housing co-operative at a price which would enable them to rehabilitate the houses without raising the rent. The renewal could then be carried out gradually, according to a phased plan. Such a plan would necessarily also include the demolition of some houses, which are no longer worth the investment in rehabilitation and, more importantly, to create the community facilities — new schools, community centers, parks and playgrounds, as well as parking facilities, which are necessary to bring the area up to contemporary standards. The displaced families could be rehoused in the vacancies which occur in every area in the course of time. The social fabric of the community would remain undisturbed. The framework for family life would be gradually improved instead of being brutally disrupted. Families, whose incomes make them eligible for public housing, would receive subsidies to bridge the gap between their income and the normal rent.

This subsidy is based on the assumption that a family can afford to pay 25 per cent of its income for rent. Most families in the low-income group pay more, but many, both in this group and among those above the level eligible for subsidized housing, prefer to allocate a greater part of their budget to other purposes and to accept housing of a lower standard than they presumably can afford. Many of my colleagues claim that "society cannot tolerate substandard housing" and that these people "can" and therefore "should" allocate a greater portion of their income for housing. I find this paternalistic attitude in-

admissable in a society which claims to be democratic. Who gives us bureaucrats-technocrats the right to make other people's budgets? Is there any evidence that we know better what is good for them than do the families themselves? In fact, there is some evidence to the contrary.

Certainly, before we go blithely ahead destroying all older and cheaper housing on the assumption that families "can" and "should" pay more for better accommodation, we should know a good deal more of the relative importance of the expenses for housing and for other items in the family budget, and of their contribution to a healthy and happy family life. Nobody is better qualified to answer such questions than you, the experts in home economics.

1 Urban renewal planning studies manual. Department of Municipal Affairs, Community Planning Branch, Toronto, May 1966, p. 3.

2 Herbert Gans, The Urban Villagers, Glencoe, The Free Press, 1962.

3 Michel Blondin, L'animation sociale en milieu urbain: une solution. in: Recherches Sociographices, Vol. VI, No. 3, septembre — décembre 1965. Les Presses de l'Universite Laval, Quebec.

CHANGING AND FUTURE ROLE

(*Continued from page* 102)

even less significant. We must accept the fact that we are a minority group and, knowing this, we should act in such a way that our influence will count for something!

Historians have pointed out that a minority group is frequently the dynamic group which influences a society made up of stagnant, idle majorities. We home economists may well be the dynamic group (or at least one of them) that is needed in our changing society. So much is being said today about women and their frustrations, specifically the role of homemaker versus wage earner! I believe that we home economists have an answer that can satisfy many women.

Historians tells us also that in the past a woman has had to state her case by nagging, scolding or using "feminine wiles." Today we home economists have a professional basis for the demands we make. Our "female" demands include the spending of money, renovating the kitchen, bringing up the children, special problems of nutrition, the role of being a consumer—whether we attack these problems in our professional role or as homemakers, we base our case on professional knowledge.

We are a minority group, but a group equipped with special education that is needed by society. We deal with the fundamental needs of society—our opinions should never be just a novel idea for the passing moment. We have studied the basic needs of the family and the individual members of the family. And the opinions we express should be based on this basic knowledge.

We are aware that home economists are not all alike — there are those who are dietitians for instance. Theirs is a special "literacy" that adds up to a professional dietitian. Perhaps dietitians are going to become less and less like the traditional public image of the home economist. They are encouraging men to become dietitians. Several home economics degree programs have a food management option which includes only one of the basic needs of the family—food. In this day of specialization such changes are inevitable. But these food management specialists are still professional people serving a fundamental need of families. We must not lose them as home economists.

The name "home economist" may have to be changed along with the changes in specialization. This question of "name" is constantly thrown at us. Our colleagues in the United States and in England and even here in Canada have tried to suggest a better name and so far they have not suggested anything suitable. Ellen Richards and others, at the first Lake Placid Conference, chose "home economics" "as the title preferable for the whole general subject."

Whatever our name our professional education is made up of the disciplines that prepare us to deal with families and their needs. Some of us will be specialists, others will be general practitioners, but we must have a title that identifies the whole group. In spite of the weaknesses in the term "home economist," we must use it until we find something better.

Plato and Socrates and many since their time have introduced exciting new ideas in education. None, I suggest, have been more significant or exciting than the introduction of home economics education into Canada some 75 years ago.

S. Douglas Cornell, first president of Mackinac College is heading up an institution where a new idea in education is to be tried out. His minority group will be smaller than our home economics group! His college will have only 1,000 students enrolled for a Bachelor of Arts degree, but he has some ideas that I should like to bring before you. President Cornell says, "The most urgent task before us in a world of modern technology, modern opportunities, and modern problems is the task of modernizing man himself."

In our future role as home economists this is our responsibility — "the task of modernizing man himself." And we shall do it largely by modernizing women. President Cornell is convinced that in the task of modernizing man there is a dual role, the education of experts and the education of leaders. He states: "The expert needs knowledge; the leader needs a goal. The expert needs the power of analysis; the leader needs faith."

In our various careers as home economists *we* have begun by being "modern women." If we are not yet modern in our thinking and our behavior that is our first important task. We need the latest technological knowledge, we must be experts—but we must also be leaders, and to be leaders Cornell says we must define our goals. We must develop the power to think through our problems, to analyze them — and as leaders we must have faith that will carry us through to achievement, once the solution has been thought out.

We must train home economists to be leaders in a new world. We must be leaders ourselves. Our minority group is a significant spearhead for action. It is our responsibility as individual members of a minority group to become a dynamic group which will influence a somewhat stagnant society. We can and must first serve women! Some women are frustrated about having to be homemakers. Surely we can help them to be efficient homemakers. Some women are forced to neglect husband and children while they work at a career outside their home. We must help to see that nursery schools and creches and qualified housekeepers are available to help these women. Some women are happy to be "homemakers" only or "career women" only. We must stir these women out of their contentment to take part in community and/or professional leadership.

We are the professionals dedicated to "serving the Canadian home." The needs of the Canadian home have changed during the past 75 years. We are no longer teachers of "skills of the hand" but rather "skills of the mind." Our education has prepared us to deal with the fundamental needs of people — food, clothing, shelter and, may I add a fourth need—the need for "security." And this fourth need is the most difficult one to meet for it's not economic security alone. It is the security that comes to an individual when she possesses freedom of the mind! How can we help family members to get this kind of security? Freedom to be individuals and at the same time able to have happy homes. That's the future role of Canadian home economists — to promote the welfare of the Canadian home in a changed world.

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Food Industry Will Give $100,000 to Help Mysore Training Project

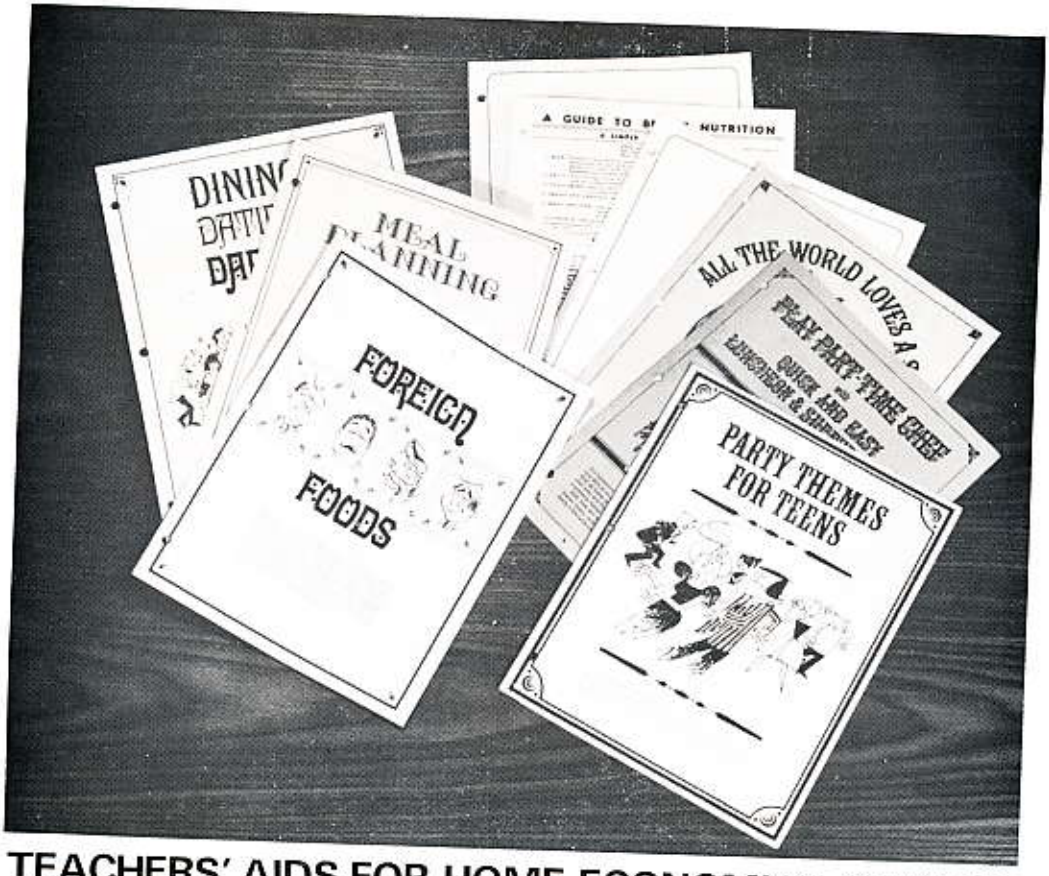
India may well remember 1967 as Canada's Centennial Year.

Canadian food manufacturers have adopted the Canada-Mysore program as a Centennial project to help raise $100,000. The money, donated by the food industry, and other unrelated companies, will provide scholarships to South-East Asian students to attend the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore, India.

One-third of the food grown in India is wasted, either through rot or insects. The aim of the program is to increase the young Indian's knowledge of the best methods to harvest useful crops. The Mysore fund, to provide scholarships to bring students to the school, has an overall objective of $500,000.

Food companies are being asked to donate grants and scholarships—$2,400 for a complete training course, $1,200 for a one-year course or $600 for a short, accelerated course.

Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp will present scrolls of honor to the participating companies at a ceremony in Toronto Sept. 16.



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